

the Agricultural School at Grignon the photograph reproduced here was taken.

For the last twenty years of his life Dr. Blake's working time was largely devoted to bibliographical studies which culminated in his two important reference works — Geographical Guide to the Floras of the World — Part I, published in 1942, and Part II, carried through to galley proof at the time of his death, and soon to be published. Many of Blake's colleagues have expressed regret that he devoted so much time to this large task and so little to taxonomy in his later years, and have suggested that some one of lesser training could have done the bibliography equally well. Since I have had the privilege of doing the final checking on Dr. Blake's proofs for Part II I am keenly aware of the size of the effort involved, and tremendously impressed with the care and understanding on which it was based. I am completely convinced that no one who did not want to could have undertaken this work and no one less well trained could have accomplished it. It is my opinion that Dr. Blake was aware of the size of the task when he undertook it and convinced of the value of his contribution to botanists in the future. I do not think that he felt his efforts misspent, nor will future workers in his field.

It was a pleasant and rewarding experience to know and work with Sidney Fay Blake and to have had a small part in the completion of his major work.

VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION IN *CAREX LONGII* AND *C. VEXANS*. — A year or two ago, I reviewed the subject of vegetative reproduction in *Carex tribuloides* and *C. projecta*, giving additional data (Rhodora 61:294). The same tendency has been found to occur in two more species of *Carex* section *Ovales*: *C. Longii* and *C. vexans*. Specimens of these two sedges were collected by Dr. H. A. Gleason and myself on 28 April 1960, near Chassahowitzka Springs, Citrus Co., Florida, where several clumps were growing on the flat verge of a cart track along the edge of a wet hammock. Each plant which we examined bore several elongate, prostrate,

over-wintering culms with erect green shoots rising from the nodes. In a few instances the shoots had developed culms with fruiting heads. Incipient rootlets were generally present at the base of the shoots, but had not developed to the point of sustaining growth as independent plants.

For convenience, these collections have been assigned numbers in the records of George R. Cooley, and will be distributed by him, with appropriate label data: *Carex Longii* Mackenz. no. 7323.; and *C. vexans* F. J. Hermann no. 7324.

The latter species was first described by F. J. Hermann as recently as 1955. He cited only four specimens, all from Florida: two from Collier Co. and one each from Hendry Co. and Lake Co. (*Rhodora* 57:156). It may prove to be rather common in central Florida where within the last two years I have collected it at five widely separated stations. With such a paucity of material, the question of frequency of vegetative reproduction in this species must be deferred.

On the other hand, the former species, *C. Longii*, is relatively common, particularly in the coastal states from southern Maine to Florida, and is well represented in the New England Botanical Club Herbarium and the Gray Herbarium. Of 257 sheets examined, I found only one which displayed any evidence of a tendency to reproduce vegetatively. This is a specimen collected at Indian River, Florida by Ed. Palmer in 1874. It bears an over-wintering culm with prominent nodal fruiting shoots and rootlets, thus providing a second example from Florida, out of a total of thirteen specimens examined from that state. It may be significant that no examples from north of Florida were found, despite the fact that a scattering of collections bore *dead* culms of the previous year, presumably winter-killed.

— RICHARD J. EATON, LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS.